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LATIN AMERICAN AND THE CARIBBEAN FIRST NATIONAL REPORT DATABASE[1]

[1] Eighty six per cent of the country Parties of the region have verified their country information included in this database.

GE.00-64537

I. *Table 1 (a) Strategies and priorities established within the framework of sustainable development plans and/or policies*

Country	Environmental Plans addressing land/ecosystem degradation/desertification in the framework of other economic – social areas [1] SECTORS													
	AGRICULTURE and ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	WATER MANAGEMENT	ENERGY	MINING	LAND USE PLANNING	FISHERIES	EDUCATION	WOMEN AND YOUNG	HOUSING	TRADE	TOURISM	INDUSTRY	WILDLIFE	ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
1. Antigua /Barbuda	✓ Currently being formulated	✓▲	✗	✗	✓▲	✓▲	✓▲ As part of the OECS Education reform project	✓▲	✓▲ Being formulated as the Draft National Physical Development Plan – Antigua and Barbuda	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
2.Argentina	✓▲▼	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓▲	✓▲–●	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓▲	✓▲
3.Barbados	✓▲	✓▲	✓▲	✗	✓▲	✓▲	✓▲	✗	✓▲	✗	✓▲	✗	✓▲	✗
4. Belize	✓▼	✓▼	✓▼	✓▼	✓▲					✗		✗		
5. Bolivia	✓▲	✓▲	✗	✗	✓▲	✓▲		✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✓▲
6. Brazil	✓	■	✓▲	✓▲	✓	✓▲	✓▲	✓▲	✓▲	✓▲	✓▲	✗	✓▲	✓▲
7. Chile	✓▲	✓▲	✗	✓▲	✓▲	✓▲	✓▲	✓▲	✗	✓▲	✓▲	✗	✗	✗
8. Colombia	✓▲	✓▲	Did not included this information	Did not included this information	✓▲	Did not included this information	Did not included this information	A policy being formulated (not yet ready)	Did not included this information	Did not included this information	Did not included this information	Did not included this information	Did not included this information	Did not included this information

[1] Formulated = ✓ ; Non- Formulated = ✗ ; being developed = –
In implementation = ▲ ; Non – implemented = ▼
Planned to be implemented = ● ; in initial implementation = ■

9. Costa Rica	✓▲	✓▲	✓▲	✗ There is a mining Code and EIA for mining activities	✓▲	✗	✓▲	✓▲	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓▲	✗
10. Cuba	✓▲	✓▲	✓▲	✗	✓▲	✓▲	✓▲	✓▲	✓▲	✗	✓▲	✗	✓▲	✓▲
11. Dominica	–	–	✗	✗	–	–	–	–	–	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
12. Republic Dominican	✓▲	✓▲	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓▲	✗	✓▲	✗	✓▲	✗	✓▲	✗
13. Ecuador	✓▲ Environmental policies for the agricultural sector	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓▲ Environmental policies for the Social Development Plan	✗	✓▲ Environmental policies for the Social Development Plan	✗	✗	✓▲ Environmental policies for the Social Development Plan	✓▲ Environmental policies for the Social Development Plan	✗
14.El Salvador	✓▲	✓▲	✗	✗	✗	✓▲	✓▲	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
15. Grenada	– being developed	– being developed	✗	✗	– being developed	✗	– being develope	✗	-	✗	✓●	✗	✓●	✗
16.Guatemala	✓▲	✓▲	✓▲	✗	✓▲	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓▲	✓▲	✗	✗	✓▲
17. Guyana	– being developed	– being developed	– being developed	✓	✓▼	✓▲	✓▲	– being developed	✓▲	✗	– being developed	✗	✓▲	– being develop ed
18. Haiti	✓▼	✓▼	✓▲	✓▲	✓▲	✓▲	✓▲	✗	✗	✓▲	✓▲	✓▲	✓▲	✓▲
19. Honduras	✓▲	✓▲	✓▲	✗	✓▲	✓▲	✗	✗	^	✓▲	✗	✗	✗	✓▲
20. Jamaica	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓▲	✗	✓▲	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
21. Mexico	✓▲	✓▲	✗	✗	✓▲	✓▲	✓▲	✓▲	✗	✓▲	✗	✗	✓▲	✓▲
22. Nicaragua	✓▲	✗	✗	✗	✓▲	✗	✓▲	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓▲	✓▲
23. Panama	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓▲	✓▲	✓▲	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
24. Paraguay	✓–	✓–	✓–	✓●	✓–	✓–	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	✓–
25. Peru	✓	✓▲	✗	✓▲	✓▲	✗	✓▲	✓▲	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

26. St. Kitts/Nevis	x	x	x	x	x	x	•		x	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x
27.Sta. Lucia	·•	·•	x	x	x	• being planned	·	·•	x	·•	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
28. St. Vincent and the	·•	·•	x	x		·•	·	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	·•	x	
29. Uruguay	·•	-	-	-	-	-	·•	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
30.Venezuel a	- •	·•	x	x		·•	x	·•	·•	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	- •

II. *Table 1 (b) Strategies and priorities established within the framework of sustainable development plans and/or policies*

Country	SYNERGIES ESTABLISHED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF SISTER'S SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND/OR POLICIES			
	ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGIES AND NATIONAL ACTION PROGRAMS/ [2]			
	Convention on Desertification /Ecosystem/land degradation	Convention on Climate Change	Convention on Biological Diversity	Proposals of Action of IPF/IFF (Forests)
	Article 9 and 10	Article 4.1(b)	(Article 6 (a) and (b)	Category I- A Proposal of action 17 (a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h.i)
	SYNERGIC POLICIES AND PROJECTS [3]			
	Cross-sectorial policies [4]	Mechanisms [5]	Finance [6]	
1.Antigua/ Barbuda	Biodiversity and Climate Change National Action Plans			
	✔	✔	✔	
2. Argentina	The Program of the American Gran Chaco			
	✔	✔	✔	✔
3. Barbados	Any project is being implemented in this moment with these characteristics			
4. Belize	Belize Climate Change Project /Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change			
5. Bolivia				
6. Brazil	Hidric Resources Plans – MMA/SRH * * Related only to water resources			
	✔ ▲ □	✔ ▲ □	✔ ▲ □	✔ ▲ □
7. Chile	Decree 701 – Law that promotes the plantations establishment			
	✔ □			✔ □
8. Colombia	Environmental Polices, strategies and Action Plans related with Biodiversity/Forests/National Protected Areas/Wildlife			
9. Costa Rica	Forestry Projects in the framework of Joint Implementation Pilot Phase Activities : National Park Piedars Blancas/ Forestry project Klinki / Forest reforestation and Protection/ Territorial and financial consolidation of the National Parks and Biological Reserves of Costa Rica			
	✔	✔ ▲ □		✔ ▲ □
10. Cuba	1.Identification of arid zones as priority areas for biodiversity conservation / / 2. Plan Turquino – Manati			
	✔ ▲ □	✔ ▲ ■	✔ ▲ ■	✔ ▲ □

[2] See Annex 1

[3] Complete name of the project (s) which is synergetic (big upper case)

[4] Yes = ✔ No = ✖ (if the project acts in synergy with other Convention (mark with which one) from the policies point of view) (left little case)

[5] Yes = ▲ No = ▼ (if the project acts in synergy with other Convention (mark with which one) using special mechanisms) (middle little case)

[6] Yes = □ No = ■ (if the project acts in synergy with other Convention (mark with which one) from the financial point of view (right little case)

11. Dominica	CPACC project and the National Climate Change Enabling Activity project			
	✓	✓		✓
12. Republic Dominican	National Strategy and Action Plan for the Biodiversity Conservation/ GEF Program for small subsidies / Sustainable management of the dry forest			
	✓	✓	✓	✓
13. Ecuador	Climate Change Project /National Biodiversity Strategy/Ecuadorian National Environmental Plan/			
	✓	✓	✓	
14. El Salvador	Prototype Fund for carbon reduction emissions of the the World Bank) (Memorandum of understanding between MARN and Biodiversity with the Museum of Natural History of London. (UK Darwin initiative)			
	✓	✓	✓	
15. Grenada	Establishment of a bird sanctuary at Perseverance and a National Park at Mt. Hatman for the Grenada Dove/ Land Use and forest management for Carriacou			
	✓		✓	✓
16. Guatemala				
17. Guyana	Iwokrama International Centre for Rain Forest Conservation and Development/ National Biodiversity Action Plan/ Centre of study of Biological Diversity (Smithsonian Institution/University of Guyana)/National Forest Plan (draft) (1998)/National Biodiversity Advisory Committee / Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)			
	✓	✓	✓	✓
18. Haiti	Application of traditional knowledge in the conception of an agroforestry project with a local community in a mountain degraded zone Marmelade North in the country			
	✓		✓	✓
19. Honduras	Emissions reduction Project and Biodiversity National Strategies and Biodiversity National Stategies			
	✓	✓	✓	
20. Jamaica	Regional project aimed at conserving biodiversity loss as a result of land degradation (presented to GEF) (being planned)			
	✓			✓
21. Mexico	Program on Climate Change with the following projects: National Forest Reforestation, Commercial Forestry plantations development Program/ Forestry Development Program/ National System of Protected Areas, Defense Program of the Forestry Frontier, Soil Conservation and national Program of Forestry Fires Control / Wildlife Conservation Program and Productive Diversification			
	✓	✓	✓	✓
22. Nicaragua				
23. Panama	Design and Strategy of the Forestry Policy and formulation of a Forestry Program/ National Biodiversity Strategy and report			
	✓		✓	✓
24. Paraguay	PRODECHACO (CE), Rationalization Project of Land Use (World Bank)), Environmental System of the East Region (BMZ), Ecosystem Protection of Global and Regional Importance in Paraguay (GEF)			
	✓	✓	✓	✓
25. Peru	Forests and Grassland conservation			
	✓	✓	✓	✓
26. St. Kitts/Nevis				
27.Sta. Lucia	Forest and Environmental Rehabilitation Project)/Forestry Management Plan/The Watershed and Environment Project (donors: CIDA/GOSL/OECS)			
	✓		✓	✓

28. St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Recovering and restoration of some denuded areas (Zion Hill in Barrouline) and portions of Colonaire watershed/ Preservation of the Hill forest reserve (the oldest stand of natural vegetation in the Eastern Caribbean)/The Buccament valley Development project/ The Montreal Water Catchment project			
	✓			✓
29. Uruguay	Proposal of a National Strategy for the Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in Uruguay			
	✓	✓	✓	
30.Venezuela				

III. *Table 2 (a) Institutional measures taken to implement the Convention*

Country	NATIONAL COORDINATION BODIES -(NCBs)								
	LEGAL STATUS			RESOURCES			CROSS-CUTTING/MULTIDISCPLI NARITY		
	Juridical personality [1]	Financial autonomy [2]	Institutional framework [3]	Total Staff	# managers/ # professionals	Equipment [4]	Sectors/ institutions represented [5]	Government/ civil society	Gender balance [6]
1.Antigua/ Barbuda	■ Informal and responsive relationships exist between actors through prior national activities of the Convention on Climate Change, Biodiversity and Forestry Action Plan.	◊	The National Coordinating mechanism for Environmental conventions is the only formal mechanism to coordinate and monitor the implementation of activities related to the conventions. The mechanism was formed by a decision of the Cabinet of Antigua and Barbuda and it is based in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of the Environment. The CCD operational focal point is the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries.	In general the NCM draws on all of its members to implement activities related to the CCD.	¼ The NCM include over 20 persons with first degrees and over 6 persons with postgraduate degrees. With respect experts in issues related to the CCD there are 4 professionals at Masters level, 3 at B.Sc. level and 4 QHE (qualified by experience) technicians and 5 field level technicians.	▲▲ 2◊◊ - Formal ▲ being developed based on Clearing House Mechanism of The Biodiversity Convention. - No formal ¶.	- Tourism - Communication - Agriculture - Natural resources - Housing - Arts and Crafts - NGOs - Land Use planning - Fisheries - Waste Management - Public utilities - Trade - Disaster preparedness	Government 12 Local Inputs 4	Female professionals and technicians in key stakeholders agencies (private sector civil society is not well organized) - Chief Environmental officer - Each point officer is agency of competence - Director main rural development NGO - Liaison person in Ministry of legal affairs in the national environment agency - Head, Pesticides Control Board - Head Bureau Standards - Head - Welfare Division - National Disaster Agency - Head, Fisheries Division - Director of Agriculture - Director of plant Protection Services - In general there is NCM representation of the sexes
2.Argentina	●	◊	Provisional Executive Committee of the National Action Plan	◊	◊	▲ ◊ ▲ ¶ ◊	- 17 institutions who represents national and provincial governments, NGO's, research institutes, universities	- 13 governments and 4 of civil society	- One member of the National Women's committee is being planned to be part of the Provisional Executive Committee of the National Action Plan - Not a figure indicator
3.Barbados	■	◊	National Coordination Body- Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Natural Resources			▲ ◊	- ▲ ◊ ◊	- ◊ ◊	- Not a figure indicator

[1] Yes = ✓ No = ■ planned to be formalized= ● to be determined = ■
[2] Yes = $ No = # ; to be determined = ■
[3] Yes = $ No = # ; to be determined = ■
[4] Computer = ▲ e-mail network = @ ; Information systems = ▲ ; databases = ¶ Web site = ◊ to be determined = ■
[5] Taking into account youth and private sector ; to be determined = ■
[6] Proportion of women in the management of the highest –level body dealing with the environment (Indicator of female representation in the management of the official body and of NGOs dealing with the Environment): Gender Indicators (CPEAL – ECLAC. 1999). to be determined = ■

	NATIONAL COORDINATION BODIES -(NCBs)								
4. Belize	■	✓	National Committee Coordinating Body: Forest Department (being formed)						
5. Bolivia	✓	$ (year 2000 – US$ 10 000)	Adjusted National Commission – Land Conservation and Rehabilitation Unit – Ministry of Sustainable Development and Planning	$	$	$ $ $	$	[illegible]	[illegible]
6. Brazil	✓	$	SEDUMA	$	$	$ $ $	■	■	■
7. Chile	✓	$	CONAF (Forestry National Corporation)	$	$	$ $ $ $	[illegible]		[illegible]
8. Colombia	■	$	NCB Not yet defined yet – Ministry of Foreign Affairs the national is the focal point	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
9. Costa Rica	✓	$	Assessment Commission on land degradation – Development Observatory	$		$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	[illegible]
10. Cuba	✓ since June 1995	$	Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment	$	$	$ $	$ [illegible]	50% Government – 2 % NGO's	[illegible]
11. Dominica	■	■	Sustainable development Council	■	■	■	■	■	■
12. Republic Dominican	■	$	National Committee against desertification and drought	Did not included this information	Did not included this information	$ $	[illegible]	Did not included this information	Did not included this information
13. Ecuador	■ One national and several regional and local committees	■	National Committee to combat desertification (CNLD in Spanish)	■	■	$ (being planned)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	NATIONAL COORDINATION BODIES -(NCBs)								
14. El Salvador	•	•	Natural permanent Direction MARN - Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources	Only 1 person in the MARN is following the Convention	1/9	A B C (strong developed) C (general information from the Ministry) A (there is no specific UNA for desertification)	5	1/2	There is a Gender environment and development office in MARN that is supporting the CCD implementation
15. Grenada	✓	•	National Steering Committee (NSC) - appointed by the National Sustainable Development Council (NSDC)	5		None	3/5	0/1	6 men - 1 women
16.Guatemala	•	0 being planned in the 2001 budget	Technical Assistance (1 staff) - National Commission of the Environment - CONAMA	3/5	2/11	A B	6 sectors / 2 institutions	1/5	✓
17. Guyana	•	•	National Climate Committee (NCC)	Being planned	Being planned	Being planned	14 agencies	Governmental/private sector	•
18. Haiti	•	•	Not defined yet- to be determined	1 focal point	•	none	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
19. Honduras	✓	•	[illegible] MARENA	2/20 (only two persons dedicated to CCD Convention)		A B C			[illegible] / 10
20. Jamaica	•	0	Working Committee being planned to be under Sustainable Development Council)				5 / 10		
21. Mexico	✓	5	General Direction of Soil Restoration and Conservation SEMARNAP (Environmental, Natural Resources and Fisheries Secretary)	1/12	4/11	A B C A C (specific to land degradation)		The NCB is a federal entity, totally governmental. The National Institut of Soil Restoration and Conservation (CONAS in Spanish) have other actors participation (NGO's, CBO's, other public institutions). Youth is not part of the Committee	No analyses have been done in this sense
22. Nicaragua	•	0	Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources - MARENA	3	2	C			
23. Panama	•	0	National Environment Authority (ANAM)	2/7	2/7	None	10 sectors/ 21 institutions	1/4	•

	NATIONAL COORDINATION BODIES -(NCBs)								
24. Paraguay	●	●	Coordination Unit	[illegible]	Data not available	●●	[illegible]	Data not available	Data not available
25. Peru	●	●	there is no NCB INRENA acts as focal point - National Work Committee			●●●	●	●	●
26. St. Kitts/Nevis	●	●	National Conservation Commission being created				[illegible]		
27.Sta. Lucia	●	●	National Coordinating Committee - Department of Forestry (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Lands)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	●	●
28. St. Vincent and the Grenadines	●	●	Ministry of Health and the Environment and National Environmental Advisory Board			● being planned	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29. Uruguay	●	●	Assessment Technical Commission for the Protection of the Environment (being planned)	Not yet defined	Not yet defined	●●●	Not yet defined	Not yet defined	Not yet defined
30.Venezuela	● The juridical personality of the Venezuelan agency trough its MARN body	●	General Direction of Hydrographic Watersheds MARN (Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources)		[illegible]	● ● ● ● ●	●	●	[illegible]

IV. *Table 2 (b) The institutional measures taken to implement the Convention*

Country	ECOSYSTEM/LAND DEGRADATION/DESERTIFICATION CONTROL THROUGH INSTITUTIONAL, LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK[1]					
	Institutional framework			Legal and regulatory framework		
	Political measures	Institutional measures	Capacity building measures	Land tenure reform measures	Decentralization measures	Local populations participation in decision making measures
1.Antigua/Barbuda	◀	▲	▲	○ being developed as part of the draft Agriculture Sector plan and the draft physical Development plan		◀
2.Argentina	○	■	○	▲ being planned	○	■
3.Barbados	○	▭	◀	◀	◀	○
4. Belize	■	▲	◀	◀ ? being planned	■	
5. Bolivia	○	○	▭	◀	○	■
6. Brazil	○	◀ being planned	◀ being planned	◀	◀ being planned	◀ being planned
7. Chile	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▭
8. Colombia	◀	◀	■	■ Law 160/94 of Agrarian Reform (not focused on desertification)	■ 1991 Political Constitution and Law 99/93 (not focused on desertification)	■ (not focused on desertification)
9. Costa Rica	▲	■ Law 7779 (not focused on land degradation/desertification processes	◀	◀	◀	◀

[1] High (between 80- 100%) = ○
Middle- high (60 – 80 %) = ■
Middle (40 – 60%) = ▲
Middle –low (20 – 40 %) = ▭
Low= (0 – 20 %) = ◀

10. Cuba	○	○	○	○	○	○
11. Dominica	○	◀ (being developed)	◀ (being developed)	◀	◀ (being developed)	◀ (being developed)
12. Republic Dominican	■	▲	▭	◀	■	■
13. Ecuador	■	◀	▲	■	▲	▭
14. El Salvador	▲	▭	◀	◀	◀	◀
15. Grenada	▲	◀	◀	◀	◀	◀
16.Guatemala	▭	■ being planned	▭	○	○	○
17. Guyana	■	■	▭	■	◀	◀
18. Haiti	▭	◀	◀	◀	▲	▲
19. Honduras	▲	▲	▲	■	■	▲
20. Jamaica	■	◀ being planned	◀	◀		
21. Mexico	○	○ being planned to be strengthen at the local level	○ being planned to be strengthen at the local level	◀	○	▲
22. Nicaragua	▭	■	◀	○	○	○
23. Panama	■	▭	▭	◀	◀	◀
24. Paraguay	▭	▲	▲	◀	◀	▭
25. Peru	○	■	■		○	■
26. St. Kitts/Nevis	◀	▭	◀	◀ being planned		
27.Sta. Lucia	▭	■	■	▭	■	◀ Being planned
28. St. Vincent and the Grenadines	▭	◀	◀	○	▭	▭
29. Uruguay	▲	▭		◀	▲	▲
30.Venezuela	▭	▭ being planned to strengthen at the local level	■ being planned at the local level	◀	▭ being developed	◀

V. *Table 2 (c) The institutional measures taken to implement the Convention*

Country	CCD- NAPS INTEGRATED IN NATIONAL ECONOMIC/SOCIAL PLANS AND ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS						
	DEVELOPMENT PLANS			ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS			
	NAP s officially adopted [1]	CCD – NAPs strategically integrated in the national development plan [2]	NAPs financial consideration in the national development plan [2]	Synergy analysis among NAPs and other environmental plans [2]	CCD – NAPs strategically integrated in the national environmental plan [2]	NAPs financial consideration in the national environmental plan [2]	NAPs are linked/articulated with SRAP [7] / RAP [2]
1.Antigua/Barbuda	✗	○ being planned	○ being planned	○	○ being planned	○ being planned	◀
2.Argentina	✔ almost adopted	▲	▲	■	▲	▲	○
3.Barbados	▲	To be defined	To be defined	○	To be defined	○ To be defined	◀ being planned
4. Belize	✗	To be defined	To be defined	To be defined	To be defined	To be defined	To be defined
5. Bolivia	✔	■	○	◀	■	○	○ -Chaco Sub-regional Action Plan -Puna sub regional action Plan
6. Brazil	✔ almost adopted	○ being planned	○	○	○	○	■
7. Chile	✔	◀	◀	▲	◀	◀	■
8. Colombia	✗ not yet formulated	Not yet defined	Not yet defined	Not yet defined	Not yet defined	Not yet defined	Not yet defined
9. Costa Rica	✗	◀ Being planned through the Law 7779	◀ Being planned through the Law 7779	◀ being planned	◀ Being planned through the Law 7779	◀ Being planned through the Law 7779	◀

[1] Yes = ✔ No = ✗ In the process to be adopted = ▲
[2] High (between 80- 100%) = ○
Middle- high (60 – 80 %) = ■
Middle (40 – 60%) = ▲
Middle –low (20 – 40 %) = ▭
Low= (0 – 20 %) = ◀
[7] Sub-regional and Regional action Programs

10. Cuba	✔	○	○	○	○	○ 85% of the total environmental national investments are directed to activities related with soils, water, forestry research	○
11. Dominica	✕	○	◀	○	◀	◀	◀
12. Republic Dominican	✕	◀	◀	◀	◀	◀	◀
13. Ecuador	✕ formulated and in the process of being	▲	Not yet defined	■	■	Not yet defined	■
14. El Salvador	✕	◀	◀	◀	◀	◀	◀
15. Grenada	✕	◀	◀	◀	◀	◀	◀
16.Guatemala	✕ not a priority in the governmental agenda	◀	◀	■	◀	◀	○ being developed
17. Guyana	✕	NAP to be prepared	Not yet defined	Not yet defined	Not yet defined	Not yet defined	Not yet defined
18. Haiti	✕	◀	◀	▭	◀	◀	◀
19. Honduras	✕	◀	◀	◀	◀	◀	◀
20. Jamaica	✕	Not yet defined	Not yet defined	Not yet defined	Not yet defined	Not yet defined	Not yet defined
21. Mexico	✔	○	▲	○	○	■	○
22. Nicaragua	✕ formulated and in the process of being adopted	◀	◀	◀	◀	◀	◀
23. Panama	✕ formulated and in the process of being adopted	▭	▭	▭	▭	▭	■ (RAP)
24. Paraguay	✕	▭	◀	▭	▭	◀	■
25. Peru	✔	◀	◀	○	◀	◀	○
26. St. Kitts/Nevis	✕	Not yet defined	Not yet defined	Not yet defined	Not yet defined	Not yet defined	■
27.Sta. Lucia	✕	Not yet defined	Not yet defined	Not yet defined	Not yet defined	Not yet defined	Being planned
28. St. Vincent and the Grenadines	✕	Not yet defined	Not yet defined	Not yet defined	Not yet defined	Not yet defined	Being planned

29. Uruguay	×	Not yet defined	Not yet defined	Not yet defined	Not yet defined	Not yet defined	◀
30.Venezuela	×	Not yet defined. NAP formulation has not started yet	Not applicable	Not applicable	◀ being planned	◀	Not applicable

VI. *Table 3 The participatory process in support of the preparation and implementation of the action program*

Country	EFECTIVE PARTICIPATION OF ACTORS IN DEFINING NATIONAL PRIORITIES									
	COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES[1]	ACTORS IN NATIONAL PRIORITY IDENTIFICATION PROCESS[1]								
	Public awareness or communication strategy	Campaigns	Governmental agencies	Academic institutions	NGOs	Private sector	Local communities organizations (CBOs)	Indigenous peoples organizations	Consultants	Other relevant actors
1.Antigua/ Barbuda	▲	▭ There is a need for mainstreaming of desertification in the programming of the agency	○	◀	○	No organizations have been involved at this stage	▲	Not applicable	◀	Regional partners such as Caricom and NRMU
2.Argentina	○	○	○	○	○	◀	○	○	◀	
3.Barbados	○	○	○	○	◀ planned to be included during NAPs formulation	◀ planned to be included during NAPs formulation	◀ planned to be included during NAPs formulation			
4. Belize	○ being planned	○ being planned	○	◀	○	■	-	○	▲	
5. Bolivia	○	○	○	○	○		○	○	○	
6. Brazil	◀	◀	○	▭	■	◀	■	-	◀	-
7. Chile	▭	◀	▲	◀	◀	◀	◀	◀	◀	
8. Colombia	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
9. Costa Rica	◀	◀	○	○	▲	○	◀	◀	◀	

[1] High (between 80- 100%) = ○
Middle- high (60 – 80 %) = ■
Middle (40 – 60%) = ▲
Middle –low (20 – 40 %) = ▭
Low= (0 – 20 %) = ◀

10. Cuba	○	○	○	○	■	▲	○	◀	▲	
11. Dominica	✔	✖	21	1	5	4	0	1	1	- Women's groups - Youth council - Farmers - Regional and international institutions - Media
12. Republic Dominican	▲	▭	○	▲	○	▲	■	◀	◀	- Women organizations - media
13. Ecuador	▲	■	5 regional workshops (138)	5 regional workshops (20)	5 regional workshops (34)	First workshop (2)	5 regional workshops (7)	5 regional workshops (7)	◀	- international organizations (2) - cooperation agencies (7) - students - professional groups
14. El Salvador	◀	■	○	◀	○	◀	○	◀	◀	- youth -
15. Grenada	◀	▭	■	◀	◀	◀	◀	◀	◀	
16.Guatemala	▭	▭	○	○	■	■	■	■	▲	
17. Guyana	◀	○ being planned	■	○ being planned	○ being planned	○ being planned	○ being planned	○ being planned	○ being planned	
18. Haiti	▲	▲	■	■	■	▭	▲	▲	▭	
19. Honduras	▭	▭	■	■	▲	▭	▲	◀	■	
20. Jamaica	○ being planned	○ being planned	○	◀	○	○	◀ being planned	◀		

21. Mexico	○ Riod-Mex (NGO) is developing a communication strategy	○	○	○	▭	▭	▭	▭	-	
22.Nicaragu	○	▭	○		○					- women
23. Panama	○	■	■	■	■	○	■	○	○	
24. Paraguay	◀	◀	▲	◀	◀	◀	◀	◀	◀	◀
25. Peru	○	○	○	○	○	▭			○	
26. St. Kitts/Nevis	◀	◀	○	◀	◀	■	▭		◀	
27.Sta. Lucia	○ being planned	○ being planned	■	■	■	◀	■	◀	◀	◀
28. St. Vincent and the Grenadines	○ being planned	○ being planned	○	◀	○	◀ being planned	○	◀	◀	- Women in national building - Students
29. Uruguay	◀	◀	○	○ being planned	○ being planned	○ being planned	○ being planned	○ being planned	◀	
30.Venezuela	▭	▭	▲ (29 consulted)	■ (24 consulted)	◀ (3 consulted	◀ 2 consulted)	◀	◀ being planned	111	- Cooperation agencies (6)

VII. *Table 4 The consultative process in support of the preparation and implementation of the action program and the partnership agreement with developed countries Parties and other interested entities*

Country	Effective support from international partners for						
	International partners participation				CONSULTATION PROCESS BETWEEN PARTNERS		
	Technical and capacity building involvement [1]	Training involvement [1]	Transfer of knowledge/ expertise [1]	Financial resources [2]	Consultative national and local mechanism among partners exists [1]	Communication mechanisms among international partners and NFPs/NCBs exist [1]	Meeting frequency among partners [1]
1.Antigua /Barbuda	○ (a) There is a project in the FAO pipeline to implement a model watershed program to improve user groups water management. Other international partner include the Caribbean community and the Organization of the Eastern Caribbean States	○ as in (a)	○ as in (a)	&	○ There is on-going communication between the government on their technical cooperation partners via the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of the Environment.	◀	○ Annually
2.Argentina	○	○	○	& (FAO/ PNUD – UNSO/ PNUMA) Ø (GTZ/Spain) Ω	▲	▲	▭
3.Barbados	◀	◀	◀		○	○	
4. Belize	◀	◀	◀	&	◀	◀	◀

[1] High (between 80- 100%) = ○
Middle- high (60 – 80 %) = ■
Middle (40 – 60%) = ▲
Middle –low (20 – 40 %) = ▭
Low= (0 – 20 %) = ◀

[2] Private sector ($) ; Public sector (£) ; Foundations (#) ; multilateral aid (&) ; bilateral aid (Ø); GEF (Ω)

5. Bolivia	○	▭	○	Ø (GTZ) & (PNUD/UNSO)			
6. Brazil	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄
7. Chile	◄	◄	◄	£& Ø	◄	◄	◄
8. Colombia	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄
9. Costa Rica	◄	◄	◄	£ & (Ø	◄	◄	◄
10. Cuba	◄ FAO	◄ FAO	◄	-& - (PNUMA PNUD FAO,FIDA Ø (- in negotiation with German government - GTZ)	◄	◄	◄
11. Dominica	○ CCD-Secretariat	◄	◄	■		?	?
12. Republic Dominican	▭	◄	▭	& Ø Ω	◄	◄	◄
13. Ecuador	◄	◄	◄	& Ø	▭	◄	◄
14. El Salvador	◄	◄	◄	none	◄	◄	◄
15. Grenada	◄	◄	◄	Ω	◄	◄	◄
16.Guatemala	◄	◄	◄	Ø	▭	◄	◄
17. Guyana	◄	◄	◄	none	◄	◄	◄
18. Haiti	▭	◄	◄	& Ø	◄	▭	◄
19. Honduras	◄	◄	◄	none	■	◄	◄
20. Jamaica				Ø			
21. Mexico	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄
22. Nicaragua	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄
23. Panama	▭	▭	▭	▭	▭	▭	▭
24. Paraguay	▭	◄	▲	Ø	◄	◄	◄
25. Peru	◄	▲	◄	& Ø #	◄	◄	◄

26. St. Kitts/Nevis							
27.Sta. Lucia	◄	◄	◄	Ø	■	■	▭
28. St. Vincent and the Grenadines	◄	◄	▲	Ω	▭	▭	◄
29. Uruguay	▭	◄	▭	&◄	◄		◄
30.Venezuela	◄	◄	▭	& ◄	▭	▭	▭

VIII. *Table 5 The measures taken or planned or planned within the framework of the National Action Program, including measures to improve the economic environment, to conserve natural resources to improve institutional organizations, to improve knowledge of desertification and monitor and asses the effects of drought.*

Country	Actions programs implemented in compliance with priority fields set out in the CCD- Convention							
	MEASURES / ACTIONS [1]							
	Food security through sustainable management of natural resources [2]	**Improvement of economic environment in degraded lands** [2]	**Establishment of early warning systems in areas prone to land degradation /desertification** [2]	**Sustainable management of natural resources in high altitude areas** [2]	**Soil resource conservation and efficient use of water** [2]	**Development, managing and using efficiently different sources of energy** [2]	**Formulation and application of emergency plans to mitigate the effects of drought** [2]	**Other Activities**
1 Antigua/ Barbuda	◄	N/a	◄	N/a	◄		◄	-Creation of a Facilitative legislative environment -Building institutional frameworks for combating and mitigation -Budgeting and fundraising for action for combating and mitigation After a Program II will be developed as -Monitoring, evaluation and enforcing of land degradation and desertification prevention and rehabilitation activities

[1] According to Annex III- Regional Implementation Annex for Latin America and the Caribbean – CCD Convention

[2] High (between 80- 100%) = ●
Middle- high (60 – 80 %) = ■
Middle (40 – 60%) = ▲
Middle – low (20 – 40 %) = ▬
Low= (0 – 20 %) = ◄

2 Argentina	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	• Creation of an Argentine group on desertification of education • Know-how of traditional technologies • Work agenda to strengthen the Gender perspective among institutions • To address land issues in dry regions • Formulation of a Master degree on desertification at the Rosa University
3 Barbados	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Annex exists a Drought and Emergency Plan approved in 1997 Improve management of existing settlement combating land degradation associated with settlements and stimulating and planning for present and future settlements Conservation and appropriate use of water, arable land, land, city, etc. Flora and fauna and water
4 Belize	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Strengthen the authority of the Land Use Utilization Authority Finalize and implement the LUD action plan with adequate financial support Conduct a survey to obtain baseline Implement the National Biodiversity Action Plan Complete revision of all laws and regulations that require updating Implement
5 Bolivia						•		Education and social participation
6 Brazil	•	•	•	•	•	•	Survey planned	Strengthen the knowledge base and information and monitoring systems To develop comprehensive programs against desertification in harmony with environmental policies
7 Chile	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

8. Colombia	Did not include this information	Did not include this information	■ not focused on land degradation/ desertification processes	Did not include this information	■ not focused on land degradation/ desertification processes	Did not include this information	■ not focused on land degradation/ desertification processes	- There is an erosion map but with preliminary information on localization of meteorological stations - Being planned to establish a monitoring system of natural resources and its degradation - Being planned to strengthen the cooperation links between CBD, UNFCC, and CCD (not developed yet)
9. Costa Rica	■	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄	
10. Cuba	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄	-Juridical instruments -Education and citizen participation -Scientific research -International cooperation -Institutional strengthening -Policies and strategies
11. Dominica	◄	being planned	◄	◄	being planned	◄	being planned	-National Zoning Plan -Land rehabilitation program -Nation-wide meteorological system -Nation wide research project and creation of national land data-base
12. Republic Dominican	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄	
13. Ecuador	◄ To be implemented when NAP is formalized	◄ To be implemented when NAP is formalized	◄ To be implemented when NAP is formalized	◄ To be implemented when NAP is formalized	◄ To be implemented when NAP is formalized	◄ To be implemented when NAP is formalized	◄ To be implemented when NAP is formalized	There is an Annex with the activities of the NAP. The priorities are: -Conservation of biodiversity in dry areas -Recovering traditional knowledge - Strengthening local capacity to combat desertification
14. El Salvador	◄ being planned	◄ being planned	◄ being planned	◄ being planned	◄ being planned	◄ being planned	◄ being planned	- The NGO CESTA is developing an action plan to combat desertification in the eastern zone (Department of Usulutan)

15. Grenada	○ being planned	◄	◄	○ being planned	◄	◄	○ being planned	-Strengthening of appropriate institutions -Integration of land degradation in national agricultural and forestry plan -Development of policies for land use and management -Establishment of networks to combating land degradation -Development of comprehensive GIS for land degradation
16.Guatemala								-Harmonization of the national desertification strategy with the environmental, development and economic policies -economic instruments incorporation -evaluation of the desertification phenomena and agroecological and socio - economic zoning -adoption of an institutional framework for the action program execution -Formulation of programs oriented to desertification nucleus -Creation of mechanisms for technical and financial support of the national strategy against desertification
17. Guyana	○ being planned	○ being planned	○ being planned	◄	○ being planned	○ being planned	○ being planned	--increasing capacities, public awareness, education and training, scientific and technological cooperation and development of financial mechanism to fund implementation of the Convention -involvement of local authorities, NGOs, CBOs, women and youth groups -regional and international cooperation -traditional knowledge
18. Haiti	■	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄	○ being planned	

19. Honduras	■	◄	◄	■	○	◄	◄	
20. Jamaica	◄	◄	○ being planned	◄	◄	◄	◄	-design of a pilot project to determine natural erosion rate in Jamaica -design a pilot project for sediment transport monitoring in three major rivers
21. Mexico	○	○	◄	■	○	◄	○	Being developed: -Ecological/biodiversity land zoning -Wildlife Conservation Program and Production diversification in fragile ecosystems in the rural sector - Forest frontier and soil conservation defense program - Sustainable Agriculture and Productive Reconversion Program
22. Nicaragua		○ being planned						-land zoning -protection of natural resources -areas restoration for water production -biodiversity protection -design of municipality management planning
23. Panama	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄	-Environmental education and awareness -Financial and urgent investments -legal framework -Poverty alleviation -Citizen participation -Scientific studies and investments
24. Paraguay	■	■	◄	◄ (0%)	■	○	○	- Rescue of traditional techniques
25. Peru	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	- education and awareness about the environment and desertification - strengthening of legal and institutional frameworks

26. St. Kitts/Nevis	○ being planned	○ being planned	○ being planned	○ being planned	○ being planned	○ being planned	○ being planned	-Examine existing programs to realize overlaps and avoid duplication (being planned) -Establish a data base on land degradation (being planned) -Further institutional capacity (being planned) -increase public awareness and participation (being planned) -make breaking environmental laws criminal acts -Upgrade and pass new legislation to support combating of land degradation and desertification
27.Sta. Lucia	•	○ being planned	○ being planned	•	□	□	▼	-draft Land Use Planning Act -Integrated development planning -review existing legislation covering land ownership -Existing among others
28. St. Vincent and the Grenadines	▼	○ being planned	○ being planned	▼	○ being planned	▼	▼	-Issues of land tenure -Maintaining a minimum of 28% forest cover -securing all water - catchment areas -providing support for NGO activities as per conservation efforts - Strengthening public awareness
29. Uruguay	▼	▼	▼	Not applicable	▼	■	▼	

30.Venezuela	◄	◄	x	x	x	◄	◄	-development of coordinated programs under the framework of CCD,CBD and FCC -strengthen of technical and scientific capacity in institutions that treat desertification -development of environmental education at the regional sector and among sectors -Strengthen Soils and Hydrographic Watersheds directions -Establishment and strengthen of a national NGO network to combat desertification -Develop an indicator desertification national system -Development of an integral environmental information system

IX. *Table 6 Financial allocations from national budgets in support of implementation as well as financial assistance and technical cooperation received needed, identifying and prioritizing requirements*

Country	FINANCIAL MECHANISMS FOR NAPs implementation					
	Specific governmental mechanism to guarantee the financing to combat land degradation [1]	Local actors have access and negotiation capacity to the financial sources [1]	List of existent financing sources [1]	Percentage of the national budget dedicated to combat land degradation/ Desertification [2]	Private sector supports community –based projects on degraded lands [2]	Other innovative financial mechanisms are applied (community credit banks, Eco-taxes, Eco-funds, tax incentives, etc.)
1.Antigua/ Barbuda	×	◄	▭		○	none
2.Argentina	×	◄	▭	- In each of the 17 dry provinces 0.28% - 0.5% of the provincial budget - In the last years there has been national /international cooperation investments on research development in the dry regions of approximately US$ 60 000 000	◄	◄
3.Barbados	×	◄	▬	1/10 of the allocation for biodiversity. The ministry budget for biodiversity ranges from US$6 000 to US$ 9 000 annually	◄	
4. Belize	×	◄	▬			
5. Bolivia	✓	○ being planned	▭	1994= US$102 019 1995=US$99 116 1996=US$37 419 1997=US$35 632 1998=US$104 610 1999=US$39 189 2000=US$ 10 000		-National Peasant Fund (invested from 1994-2000 = US$ 12 459 000) -National Environmental Fund (invested from 1994 – 2000 = US1 456 000) - Financial Mechanisms Support (being planned)
6. Brazil	✓	▭	▭	◄ Yet unknown	◄	Green Protocol
7. Chile	×	◄	▭		◄	American Fund
8. Colombia	×	Not yet defined	Not yet defined	Not yet defined	Not yet defined	
9. Costa Rica	×	◄	▬	0%	◄	Plantations and forests Environmental Services
10. Cuba	✓ Economy National Plan	○	▭	1%	▭	Environmental Fund (CITMA) -currently being developed
11. Dominica	×	◄	▬	◄	?	**Land bank proposal** (being planned)

[1] Yes = ✓ No = ×
[2] High (between 80- 100%) = ○
Middle- high (60 – 80 %) = ■
Middle (40 – 60%) = ▲
Middle –low (20 – 40 %) = ▭
Low= (0 – 20 %) = ◄
[3] Yes = ▭ No = ▬

12. Republic Dominican	x	◄	▫	▪ There is no specific data on the amount of money directly invested to combat desertification however under the environmental management there are several projects being executed that are inscribed in the land degradation/desertification processes	◄	▫
13. Ecuador	▫ being discussed	▫ being planned	▬	Not yet defined	▫ (in particular NGOs)	National Environmental Fund
14.El Salvador	○	◄	▫	1%* some projects at the national level with BID that have a conservation soil component; development project in the North Zone with FIDA; one project with FAO with the agriculture Ministry. NGO's projects	◄	none
15. Grenada	x	◄	▬	0%	◄	
16.Guatemala	x	◄	▫	0%	◄	
17. Guyana	x	◄	▫	▪	◄	Environmental Trust Fund
18. Haiti	x	◄	▬	(0%)	◄	none
19. Honduras	x	◄	▬	(0%)	▪	none
20. Jamaica	x	◄	▬	0% being planned in the budget 2000-2001	◄	
21. Mexico	x	○ through decentralization process	▬	No data	◄	Being planned -National Fund for the land restoration and conservation - opening a specific budget line for "Combating land degradation " from the Federation budget
22. Nicaragua	x	◄	▫	▫	◄	-National Environmental Fund - (FANIC in Spanish,being planned)
23. Panama	x	◄	▬	◄	◄	-Creation of a environmental tax applied to industries (among others)
24. Paraguay	x	◄	▬	◄ (0%)	◄	none
25. Peru	x	◄	▫	0%	▫	none
26. St. Kitts/Nevis						
27.Sta. Lucia	x	▫	▬	Not clearly identified	◄	Establishment of a land Bank (being planned)
28. St. Vincent and the Grenadines	✓		▬			Regional and international initiatives (OECS,CIDA)
29. Uruguay	x	◄	▫	◄	◄	none
30.Venezuela	x	◄	▬		◄	none

X *Table 7 Review of the benchmarks and indicators utilized to measure progress and an assessment thereof*

Country	Operational mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation					
	Monitoring[1]			Physic-biotic –social Indicators[1]		Management indicators [1]
	Diagnostic of national/regional/ local situation of land degradation/ desertification	Information systems on ecosystem/ land degradation/ desertification	Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms	Local actors involved in monitoring and evaluation process	Development of land degradation indicators	Impact indicators of the land degradation /desertification programs implementation
1.Antigua/ Barbuda	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄
2.Argentina	■	▲	▲	▲	▲	◄
3.Barbados	▲	▭	◄	◄	○	◄
4. Belize	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄
5. Bolivia	○	◄ Erosion map (being	○ being planned		▭	▭
6. Brazil	○	▲	○ being planned	◄	○ being planned	○ being planned
7. Chile	○ "Chilean Desertificatio n Diagnostic	▲ Chilean desertificati on map	◄ Chilean desertificatio n map	◄	▲	◄
8. Colombia	■	■	○ being planned	◄	○	○ being planned
9. Costa Rica	○	○	◄	◄	○	◄
10. Cuba	○	◄	○	▲	○ 24 indicators (14 related with climate, 2 with vegetation, 6 with edafic conditions , 1 with water	○
11. Dominica	○ (being developed)	◄ being planned	◄	◄	■	◄
12. Republic Dominican	▭	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄

[1] High (between 80- 100%) = ○
Middle- high (60 – 80 %) = ■
Middle (40 – 60%) = ▲
Middle –low (20 – 40 %) = ▭
Low= (0 – 20 %) = ◄

13. Ecuador	■	■ (being planned)	■ (being planned)	■ (being planned)	■	■ (being planned)
14. El Salvador	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄
15. Grenada	◄	▭	◄	◄	◄	◄
16.Guatemala	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄	■
17. Guyana	◄ being planned	◄ being planned	◄ being planned	◄ being planned	◄ being planned	◄ being planned
18. Haiti	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄
19. Honduras	■	◄	◄	◄	▭	◄
20. Jamaica	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄
21. Mexico	○	○	○ being developed and is priority	○	○ being planned through the project "Indicators Model for Dry lands" with Chile and Brazil	○ being developed and is a priority
22. Nicaragua	▲	◄	◄ being planned	◄ being planned	◄ being planned	◄ being planned
23. Panama	▭	◄	◄	◄	◄ being planned	◄
24. Paraguay	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
25. Peru	○	◄	◄	◄	○	○
26. St. Kitts/Nevis	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄
27.Sta. Lucia	◄	◄	◄	◄ being planned	◄ being planned	◄
28. St. Vincent and the	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄
29. Uruguay	▲	◄	◄	◄	◄	◄
30.Venezuela	▭ necessary to be completed	▭	◄	◄	▭ being discussed	◄

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ASSESSMENT OF THE STATUS OF LAND DEGRADATION IN ARID, SEMI-ARID AND DRY SUB-HUMID AREAS

Dryland degradation assessment and the millennium ecosystem assessment

Note by the secretariat

INTRODUCTION

1. The need to have a clear picture of the status of land degradation and its processes in affected countries has been repeated over the years by many concerned parties. To date, although a great deal of data on land resources are available, it has not been possible to get a clear picture of the status of land degradation at regional or national levels. The information needed is a basic and reliable estimate of the areas affected by the degradation of resources in drylands, using a well accepted standardized methodological framework and principles that can be used by actors involved in combating desertification at national, regional and international levels. There is also a need for the harmonization of existing data and information systems dealing with natural resources in drylands that are or will be produced in the context of numerous initiatives at the national level through national information systems and networks, at the regional level through such institutions as regional remote-sensing centres, and at the international level through such initiatives as the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and early warning systems for food security, among others.

2. Thus existing data on the state of degradation of resources do not answer the needs of some key users. At the national level, information is scarce, unsystematic and not comparable, and does not provide reliable information on the level of the degradation of resources, nor, above all, on the causes and the trends of desertification. Existing documents cannot be used directly for planning purposes at national level, using the UNCCD national action programme (NAP) frameworks. At the international level, global data available still have insufficient resolution to be used in regional and national planning involving the regional action programmes (RAPs), subregional action programmes (SRAPs) and NAPs, and do not cover complex socio-economic and environmental interactions.

3. Methodologies on land degradation assessment and monitoring are not well developed. Particularly, methods to monitor the impact of land degradation on biodiversity, international waters and climate change are not well established. However, most methodologies in existence recommend the use of remote sensing and ground-truthing of vegetation cover, use of existing soil maps and surveys,

climate data and topographic maps for assessments of vulnerability to wind and water erosion. Others recommend the use of existing statistics on population and socio-economic variables as well as participatory field surveys for analysis of socio-economic driving forces, use of field indicators for calibration of broad assessments based on remote sensing and existing data, and causative models and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) processing for the integration of data and variables.

4. The scarcity and unreliability of needed scientific and technical information on land degradation therefore points to, *inter alia*, the following areas for targeted action: quantifying the extent and intensity of land and water degradation, including both spatial and temporal scales; inventorying degraded lands suitable for restoration to more productive uses; and analysing feedback linkages between biodiversity and land degradation and ecosystem resilience in drylands.

I. DRYLAND DEGRADATION ASSESSMENT

5. The necessity for having basic standardized information and methodological tools for land degradation assessment at various levels has been echoed by Parties and other interested actors. This includes an assessment of the impact of land degradation on sensitive ecosystems and international waters, such as shared river and lake basins and watersheds, and coastal ecosystems. The UNCCD secretariat is collaborating with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) among other key players, with support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to facilitate a project on dryland land degradation assessment (LADA), with a view to assessing both the level and trends of degradation of natural resources, specifically water, vegetation and soil, as well as the main socio-economic and environmental driving factors that cause this degradation. This is a global initiative that will target areas affected by drought and desertification.

Objectives of the dryland degradation assessment

6. The main objective of the LADA is to provide basic standardized information and methodological tools for land degradation assessment at national, regional and global levels. An important component will be to assess the impact of land degradation on sensitive ecosystems and international waters, such as shared river basins and watersheds, and coastal ecosystems. LADA will also include a component on relationships between carbon sequestration in drylands and land degradation.

7. Analysis of the impact of land degradation and interlinkages with the GEF focal areas will be done by using impact indicators of levels of land degradation, such as ecosystem services, erosion rates and economic indicators. This will in part be achieved by coupling the LADA to global assessments such as the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. The LADA, will also provide priorities for GEF interventions in the cross-cutting area of land degradation, particularly for sustainable use and conservation of dryland ecosystems and integrated land and water management at the watershed level.

Output of LADA

8. The main output of the LADA will be a medium scale, from 1:1 to 2 million according to parameters and areas, comprehensive geo-referenced database that can be used by national decision makers involved in RAP/SRAP/NAP implementation showing the different levels of degradation of resources including both actual degradation and risk of degradation of vegetation cover and vegetation types, natural as well as agricultural; soil erosion from water and wind, soil carbon stocks and salinization; status of water resources availability and quality; processes and dynamics in so-called hot spots of land degradation with

identification of human induced factors including direct, for example agricultural practices or land use; indirect, such as low awareness, social conflicts, inappropriate land and natural resources policies, and market distortions; climate induced factors such as precipitation trends, droughts and natural disasters; technical guidelines for countries for further use of the LADA database for, for example, implementation of early warning systems, assessment of the impact of land degradation on biodiversity, international waters and climate change.

9. Different types of output product will be designed according to the demands and needs of different end users and could include maps of impact indicators, reports, prediction models and a decision-support system. The primary users of the information to be generated through this initiative will be countries affected by drought and desertification; their national focal points and national coordinating bodies for the UNCCD; subregional organizations that are charged with the task of SRAP implementation; institutions that are implementing the regional action programmes for combating desertification; and civil society and the private sector. The secretariats of the environmental conventions will also make use of the information in identifying priority issues and interventions in dryland areas.

II. MILLENNIUM ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT: STRENGTHENING CAPACITY TO MANAGE ECOSYSTEMS SUSTAINABLY FOR HUMAN WELL-BEING

Rationale of the millennium ecosystem assessment

10. In light of growing human needs and the vast changes experienced by ecosystems, it is imperative that wise choices be made in their use and conservation. The challenge of effectively managing the ecosystems of the Earth and the consequences of failure will continue to increase during the 21st century. To meet this challenge there is need for a better understanding and awareness of the way different lifestyles and activities affect the ecosystem services on which people depend, and decision makers need much greater access to scientific knowledge in order to make well-informed decisions. In short, more information needs to be brought to bear on resource management decisions at all levels: global, national and local.

11. The concept of a global ecosystem assessment is to help decision makers to assess the impact of various actions on the national as well as the global ecosystem. The millennium ecosystem assessment (MA) is an outstanding example of the sort of international scientific and political cooperation that is needed to further the cause of sustainable development, and Parties should be called upon to render the necessary support and to become actively engaged in it.

12. The UNCCD secretariat was represented on the steering committee that was instrumental in shaping and developing the MA design, and is represented on both the Executive Committee and the Board of the MA.

Objectives of the millennium ecosystem assessment

13. The millennium ecosystem assessment is a four-year process designed to improve the management of the world's natural and managed ecosystems by helping to meet the needs of decision makers and the public for peer-reviewed, policy-relevant scientific information on the condition of ecosystems, consequences of ecosystem change and options for response. The MA will provide information and also build human and institutional capacity to provide information. More specifically, the MA will be responsible for the following:

(a) To significantly increase the understanding of the linkage between ecosystems and the goods and services they provide;

(b) To increase human capacity and the capacity of global, regional, national and local institutions to undertake integrated ecosystem assessments and act on their findings;

(c) To strengthen international environmental agreements and improve environment-related decisions of Governments by improving access to the best scientific information;

(d) To support 10 regional, national, and local integrated assessments that will directly contribute to planning and capacity-building needs;

(e) To enhance civil society efforts to promote sustainable development by enabling ready access to peer-reviewed data and information;

(f) To increase the incentives and information available to guide change in private sector action;

(g) To develop methodologies to undertake cross-sectoral assessments and to effectively integrate information across scales;

(h) To identify important areas of scientific uncertainty and data gaps that hinder decision-making and deserve greater research support.

14. The MA will provide the scientific underpinning to a wide range of national and international efforts to address environment and development challenges. These environmental challenges are interwoven, and thus an integrative assessment process is needed to highlight for decision makers the linkages between climate, desertification, biodiversity, freshwater, marine and forest issues.

15. The MA will be undertaken at multiple spatial scales. It consists of a global assessment as well as 10 assessments of conditions and changes in ecosystems in individual communities, nations and regions. Assessments at these subglobal scales are needed because ecosystems are highly differentiated in space and time and because sound management requires careful local planning and action. Local assessments alone are insufficient, however, because some processes are global and because local goods, services, matter, and energy are often transferred across regions. The local, national and regional assessments will be designed to foster and build capacity for widespread adoption of integrated assessment approaches in other regions and nations.

Target audience

16. A primary audience for the global findings of the MA will be the Parties to the ecosystem-related conventions, UNCCD, CBD, UNFCCC, RAMSAR, CMS. A Summary for policymakers will be prepared for these conventions, approved by the MA Board, and then submitted to the scientific bodies of those conventions. Parties to the conventions will then determine which findings will be formally accepted into the individual convention process, based on their specific information needs. Other important audiences include national governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society, business, indigenous peoples, and the media. Representatives of the conventions and other audiences will determine the specific focus and products of the MA through their representation on the Board. An advisory group of some 80 individuals from 35 countries has been established and the MA will also establish links to the national focal points for the ecosystem-related conventions in all nations.

Outputs of the millennium ecosystem assessment

17. The Global Assessment and each of the 10 local, national and regional assessments will respond to requests from decision makers to provide information by:

(a) Assessing conditions, pressures, trends and changes in ecosystems and the current economic and public health consequences of those changes. For example, the MA might examine the question of whether there is evidence that the biological capability of agro-ecosystems to produce food is declining;

(b) Assessing the state of scientific knowledge. For example, the MA might examine the question of how well scientists can predict when threshold responses of ecosystems, that is, sudden and dramatic changes, might occur in response to species loss, increased nitrogen input or invasive species;

(c) Assessing the ecosystem and the impact of plausible future scenarios of change in driving forces, such as population, consumption, climate, technology and economic growth, on the economy and on public health. For example, the MA might examine the question of what the consequences would be for biodiversity conservation in forests and freshwater ecosystems and the availability of clean water under two different scenarios for increasing agricultural production in a particular region, one relying on expansion into forested areas, and one relying on intensification through fertilizers, irrigation and pesticides;

(d) Assessing the strengths and weaknesses of various policy, legislative, technological or other action that has been taken or proposed to improve the management of ecosystems.

18. Building human and institutional capacity. Specific capacity needs will be identified during the first year of the MA, but capacity-building is likely to take place through at least the following basic approaches:

(a) Increasing skills and expertise of the individuals and institutions involved in all scales of the MA;

(b) Increasing access to technical tools and scientific models for undertaking integrated assessments by all interested experts and institutions;

(c) Increasing access to data and indicators for use in local and national assessments;

(d) Developing and disseminating new approaches for linking local-level expertise and assessments with national, regional, and global expertise and assessments;

(e) Increasing experience with the design of assessments that fully involve stakeholders at the local, national, and regional levels;

(f) Increasing international stature and access to international sources of support.

19. The findings of the global and subglobal assessments will be presented in technical reports, accompanied by summaries targeted at specific audiences. The reports and summaries will be widely disseminated in many languages. In addition to the printed products, the MA will reach a broad public audience through a dynamic outreach strategy involving workshops, briefings and extensive use of the Internet.

The assessment process

20. Technical experts. The MA will be carried out through expert working groups focused on design, conditions, scenarios, response options, subglobal assessments, and outreach. They will be designated as follows: Design Working Groups, which will enable the MA to develop an internally consistent set of methodologies for conducting the assessment at local, national, regional and global scales; Current Ecosystem Extent, Trends, Conditions and Value Working

Group, to provide baseline information on the geographic extent of different ecosystems, including terrestrial, freshwater and marine, and the patterns of use associated with them. It will present information on trends in ecosystem goods and services, their conditions and value, their contributions to human development, and the pressures affecting them; an Ecosystem Scenarios Working Group to present a range of plausible scenarios for how the quantity and quality of ecosystem goods and services may change in coming decades in different regions of the world and how this will affect human health and economic development. It will assess the trade-offs among various goods and services; Response Options Working Group, which will identify policy, institutional, legislative or technological changes that could improve the management of ecosystems, thereby increasing their contributions to developing and maintaining their long-term sustainability; Local, National and Regional Assessment Working Group which will involve a set of ten assessments at local, national and regional scales; each will examine conditions, scenarios, and response options; and an Outreach and Engagement Working Group, which will enable the MA to design and implement a process for engaging users in the MA and communicating the findings in ways that meets users' needs.

21. Each working group will be co-chaired by leading natural and social scientists from developed and developing countries. The working groups will be composed of a geographically balanced group of experts from universities, the private sector, government, and civil society. The working group co-chairs will constitute the Ecosystem Assessment Panel. The MA Board will select the working group chairs and will review the working group composition to ensure an appropriate regional, technical and gender balance.

22. Design and methods. In its first year, the MA will focus on the development of an internally consistent set of methodologies for conducting the assessment at local, national, regional, and global scales. The methodologies will define the information that will be produced, questions that will be answered, and capacity needs that will be filled, as well as the products and outreach strategy. The methodologies will identify both common design elements to be applied at all scales from local to global and features unique to different scales.

23. Peer review. All of the assessment findings will undergo extensive peer review. Reviewers from all countries will be nominated by scientists, governments, businesses and civil society. The review process will be developed and overseen by the MA Board and an independent review body. The review process will be tailored to the unique characteristics of the different scales of the assessment. For example, because the local assessments will rely heavily on unpublished local expertise and knowledge, the peer review process for local assessments will differ from that used for the global component.

24. Linkages with research and assessment activities. The MA will be closely coordinated with other global assessments, including the UNEP Global Environmental Outlook, the Global International Waters Assessment and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, among others. It will be designed to strengthen planned and ongoing assessment activities and sustainable development planning activities at regional and national levels. The MA will include new analyses, but it is not a research project. Instead, the MA is a mechanism to bring the findings of research and monitoring to bear on the needs of decision-makers. The MA will work closely with research programmes such as the International Geosphere Biosphere Programme and the International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change, and with monitoring activities, including the Long-Term Ecological Research Network and the Global Observing System, among several others.

Institutional arrangements

25. At least six different institutions will provide core administrative, logistical and technical support to the MA process. These institutions will provide support as needed to the working groups that will undertake the assessment. The United Nations Environment Programme will handle the administration of the core financial support and employ the director, who will be co-located with the developing country co-chair. Individuals will be assigned to work on the MA through various support institutions forming a distributed secretariat.

Linkages of dryland degradation assessment and the millennium ecosystem assessment with the work of the CST

26. A number of agencies and Parties of the UNCCD have recently expressed the need for assessment of land degradation, with the aim of providing suitable information and tools for tackling the problems experienced in dryland areas. Indeed the Conference of the Parties, by decision 14/COP.3 on early warning systems, established an ad hoc panel and requested it, *inter alia*, to review and elaborate on technical topics emerging from national reports of Parties and regional forums on implementation of the Convention.

27. More specifically, the ad hoc Panel was requested to review and elaborate on the dissemination of information to end-users on the applications of early warning and desertification monitoring and assessment, and strengthening of appropriate response mechanisms, particularly in the national action programmes to combat desertification.

28. The COP, in recognition of this priority of the UNCCD, urged countries to start the implementation of information systems on desertification at all levels. This priority was also taken up by several organizations. Several national action programmes have already included proposals for the implementation of information infrastructure on desertification among their priority areas. The COP by decision 22/COP.1 and decision 11/COP.3 also urged the parties as well as international organizations to mobilize technical, scientific and financial support to initiate the testing of impact indicators to enable comparison of the status of desertification in national reporting.

29. Furthermore, the COP by decision 16/COP.3, designated the priority issue to be addressed in depth by the Committee on Science and Technology at its fourth session to be the application of traditional knowledge, benchmarks and indicators and early warning systems to the monitoring and assessment of sustainable soil and water management in dryland areas for effective implementation of the national action programmes. The information that these initiatives aim to generate would be useful in answering the needs pointed out by the COP, particularly for users in the NAP implementation framework.

30. The UNCCD Committee on Science and Technology may wish to provide the necessary guidance to these two initiatives, and in that regard advise the Conference of the Parties as appropriate. The CST may wish to propose and endorse areas and regions where in-depth studies/assessments should be conducted by both the LADA and the MA, particularly in areas affected by drought and desertification. Moreover the CST may wish to nominate scientists and technical experts interested in contributing to the assessments in their respective areas of expertise. The CST may also wish to request that the outcome of these initiatives be presented to it at an appropriate time.

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UNITED NATIONS

Convention to Combat Desertification

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REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF THE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Note by the secretariat

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Pursuant to decision 16/COP.3, entitled work programme of the Committee on Science and Technology (CST), paragraph 3 requests the secretariat to facilitate the convening of at least one inter-sessional Bureau meeting of the Committee for the review of decisions taken by the Conference of the Parties and other related matters regarding the work of the Committee, especially the planning and organization of the next session of the Committee.

2. Pursuant to that decision, the secretariat organized a CST Bureau meeting in Bonn, Germany, from 4 to 6 October 2000. The agenda of that meeting and the list of documents under consideration are contained in annexes I and II; the list of participants is in annex III. Bureau members were informed that the documents under consideration were non-official copies, pending the receipt of official documents from Geneva.

3. Following the opening of the meeting, the President of the CST and members of the secretariat welcomed members of the CST Bureau and experts attending the meeting. The agenda of work for the CST Bureau meeting was presented and adopted.

II. REVIEW OF THE AGENDA OF THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE CST AND THE ROSTER OF INDEPENDENT EXPERTS

Review of the CST agenda

4. Following a review of the agenda for the fourth session of the CST, Bureau members expressed concern that there was insufficient time allocated for the review of national reports submitted by country Parties by the CST, and recommended that an additional half-day be allocated to this topic.

5. Bureau members were informed by the secretariat about the synthesis report for CST members (ICCD/COP(4)/CST/5), which summarizes the scientific and technical information contained in national reports submitted to COP 3 and COP 4.

Review of the roster of independent experts

6. The secretariat introduced the topic of a review of the roster of independent experts by referring to decision 15/COP.3, noting that the roster is available electronically, and that an amended list of disciplines has been compiled. With regard to para. 5 of the decision, the secretariat indicated that information on the number of individuals accessing the roster electronically can be determined, but that their reason for doing so cannot be identified. The secretariat noted its request to the Parties to assist in the provision of this type of information, but indicated that no responses have been received from the Parties to date. Various options, as outlined in ICCD/COP(4)/5/Add.1, to ensure an efficient maintenance of the information in the roster were introduced by the secretariat for future consideration of the CST.

7. Concern was expressed by Bureau members about a continued gender imbalance, under-representation of certain disciplines as well as the civil society on the roster. Bureau members noted that the synthesis prepared by the secretariat and presented in ICCD/COP(4)/5/Add.1 was useful in highlighting this imbalance to Parties, which would allow Parties to respond appropriately. The need to sensitize Parties about the roster was noted, in order to promote the closer integration of national expertise into the development and implementation of NAPs, and to promote the inclusion of representatives from civil society in the roster.

III. SURVEY AND EVALUATION OF EXISTING NETWORKS

8. Pursuant to para. 2 of decision 13/COP.3, the secretariat presented draft terms of reference for Phase Two of the survey and evaluation, based on the Phase One report submitted by UNEP on behalf of its consortium members, as well as comments received from Parties. The draft terms of reference were reviewed, amended and adopted by Bureau members, and will be included as an annex in ICCD/COP(4)/CST/3.

9. The representative from UNEP provided an update on the status of activities under Phase One, noting the financial constraints which have delayed the consortium's intent to contact all members who participated in Phase One in order to finalize those activities.

10. Bureau members considered the advantages and disadvantages of various options related to the tendering process for contractors to carry out Phase Two activities, and decided the most timely and productive means for carrying out Phase Two activities was to request UNEP and its consortium to continue their work. Therefore, UNEP on behalf of its consortium members, was invited to submit to the secretariat by 10 November 2000 the proposed membership of the consortium together with a costed proposal and work plan needed to carry out Phase Two activities.

IV. REPORT OF THE AD HOC PANELS ON TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS

Traditional knowledge

11. Pursuant to decision 12/COP.3, the Chairman of the ad hoc Panel on Traditional Knowledge presented the Panel's report (ICCD/COP(4)/CST/2) to the Bureau members. As well, the Chairman demonstrated the contents of a CD-ROM on traditional knowledge which had been prepared by IPOGEA in Italy. A number of comments on the ad hoc Panel's report were noted by the Chairman. Bureau members noted the importance of facilitating coordination between current initiatives on traditional knowledge that have been undertaken by various institutions, including the establishment of a functional network of such institutions as recommended by the Panel. Bureau members agreed that further work on traditional

knowledge in dryland areas was needed, in particular to develop appropriate indicators on such knowledge, its application at a regional level, and the maintenance and promotion of databases on traditional knowledge.

Early warning systems

12. The report of the ad hoc Panel on Early Warning Systems (ICCD/COP(4)/CST/4) was presented by the Chairman of the Panel and a number of comments on the report were received by Bureau members. The importance of analysing vulnerability to drought and desertification, and linking traditional knowledge and early warning systems was highlighted, especially in the area of the collection of data, the dissemination of information, and measuring for drought preparedness.

V. DISCUSSION ON FUTURE CST WORK PROGRAMME WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE UNCCD, AND REFLECTION, BROAD PROJECTION AND TENDENCIES OF THE CST POSSIBLE PROGRAMME IN COMING YEARS

13. Given the inter-linkages between these two topics, Bureau members agreed to discuss them as one agenda item. Bureau members requested the secretariat to prepare a synthesis of all CST activities. They agreed on the need to better integrate the activities of the CST into those of the UNCCD at national, subregional and regional levels.

14. The secretariat introduced two documents for the information of Bureau members. These documents, noted below, describe additional initiatives in which the secretariat is currently involved:

(a) Assessment of the status of land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas: dryland degradation assessment (LADA) and the millennium ecosystem assessment (MEA) (ICCD/COP(4)/INF.6);

(b) Review of activities for the promotion and strengthening of relationships with other relevant conventions and relevant international organizations, institutions and agencies (ICCD/COP(4)/6).

15. Bureau members noted with appreciation the work undertaken by the secretariat with regard to these initiatives, and requested the secretariat to pursue those initiatives. The CST may wish to propose criteria to identify areas and regions where in-depth studies/assessments should be conducted in the future.

16. The secretariat also provided a demonstration of its updated Web site to CST Bureau members, who took note with appreciation of the improved UNCCD Web site.

17. A full discussion on the future work of the CST was held, with a number of recommendations being made to the CST 4 and COP 4, as follows:

(a) Members of the ad hoc Panel on Early Warning Systems should be re-appointed to continue its work, in particular focusing on facilitating national and subregional networks on the prediction of drought and monitoring desertification. The Chairman of the ad hoc Panel was requested to clearly define the objectives and a programme of work for Phase Two of work for presentation at the fourth session of the CST;

(b) Given that the ad hoc Panel on Traditional Knowledge has been active for two years, Bureau members agreed that, while continuing work on traditional knowledge in dryland areas was needed, innovative means of doing so (other than via an ad hoc panel) would be appropriate. The Bureau members supported the proposal from the Panel on traditional knowledge to establish a network of

institutions relevant in that field. The Chairman of the Panel was requested to clearly define the objectives and programme of work of such a network. The Bureau members also took note with satisfaction of the imminent launching of a database on traditional knowledge by Italy;

(c) Recognizing the importance of continuing work on previous CST initiatives on benchmarks and indicators, impact indicators should be tested on a pilot project basis in several countries which are well-advanced in the development of their National Action Programmes. The importance of ensuring the availability of adequate technical and financial resources to undertake the testing of impact indicators was noted;

(d) Work on Phase Two of the survey and evaluation of existing networks would be initiated, as per the Bureau's previous discussions;

(e) With regard to longer-term programming of work for the CST, the development of a joint programme of work with other environmental conventions undertaken by the secretariat should be strongly encouraged, in particular with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the Ramsar Convention. The CST may wish to consider future initiatives in examining possible global benefits which could be achieved through the development of joint work programmes;

(f) Given the importance of the strengthening of capacity and education, the CST Bureau members recommend to the COP to encourage Parties to support and reinforce the training of specialists in the domain of desertification in a holistic manner.

VI. CONCLUSION

18. Bureau members requested the secretariat to ensure that the present Chairman of the CST, or alternatively one of the Vice-Chairs, be present at COP 4 in order to present the Bureau's report.

19. The Chairman made a verbal summary of the three-day meeting of the CST Bureau, and thanked Bureau members and the secretariat for their input into ensuring a successful and productive meeting.

Annex I

AGENDA

4-6 October 2000, Bonn, Germany
Friedrich Ebert Foundation

Wednesday, 4 October 2000

0930-0945 Opening statement by CST Chairman, Mr Moses Munemo

0945-1000 Welcoming remarks by a representative of the UNCCD secretariat

1000-1030 Adoption of programme of work and the agenda of Bureau meeting

1045-1130 Topic one: Review of the agenda of the CST 4 and the Roster of Independent Experts

1130-1230 Discussion of topic one; comments, remarks and views. Summary by the Chairman

1400-1430 Topic two: Survey and evaluation of existing networks

1430-1530 Discussion of topic two; comments, remarks and views.

1545-1730 Continuation of discussion of topic two. Summary by the Chairman

Thursday, 5 October 2000

0900-1030 Topic three: Report of ad hoc Panel meeting on Traditional Knowledge and report on ad hoc Panel on Early Warning Systems

1045-1130 Discussion of topic three; comments, remarks and views. Summary by the Chairman

1130-1230 Topic four: Discussion on future CST work programme within the framework of the Convention to Combat Desertification

1400-1530 Discussion of topic four; comments, remarks and views

1545-1730 Continuation of discussion of topic four and five. Summary by the Chairman

Friday, 6 October 2000

0900-1030 Topic five: Reflection, broad projection and tendencies of the CST possible programme in the coming years

1045-1230 Discussion of topic five; comments, remarks and views

1400-1530 Continuation of discussion of topic five. Summary by the Chairman

1545-1615 Closing the meeting

Annex II

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

1. Tentative agenda of work for the CST Bureau Meeting
2. ICCD/COP(4)/CST/1: Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
3. ICCD/COP(4)/CST/2: Traditional Knowledge: Report of the ad hoc Panel
4. ICCD/COP(4)/CST/3: Survey and Evaluation of Existing Networks, Institutions, Agencies and Bodies
5. ICCD/COP(4)/CST/4: Early Warning Systems: Report of the ad hoc Panel
6. ICCD/COP(4)/5/Add.1: Committee on Science and Technology: Maintenance of the Roster of Experts
7. ICCD/COP(4)/INF.6: Assessment of the Status of Land Degradation in Arid, Semi-arid and Dry sub-humid Areas
8. Promotion and Strengthening of Relationships with Other Relevant Conventions
9. Survey and Evaluation of Existing Networks: Executive Summary
10. Survey and Evaluation of Existing Networks: Final Report Update
11. Draft Terms of Reference and Proposed Organization of Work to be Undertaken on the Second Phase of the Survey and Evaluation of Existing Networks
12. User guide for CST/CCD Network Survey Database of Contacted Institutions, Agencies and Bodies

Annex III

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Mr. Moses D. Munemo, President of CST, Zimbabwe
2. Mr. Carlos Valarezo, Vice-Chair of CST, Ecuador
3. Dr. Ola Smith, Vice-Chair of the CST, Canada
4. Dr. Kazuhiko Takeuchi, Chairman of the Ad Hoc Panel on Early Warning Systems, Japan
5. Dr. Pietro Laureano, Chairman of the Ad Hoc Panel on Traditional Knowledge, Italy
6. Mr. Timo Maukonen, UNEP Representative, Kenya
7. Mr. Jobo Molapo, Focal Point for SADC, Lesotho
8. Mr. Philip Baker, Observer, Canada
9. Mr. A. Cissoko, UNCCD
10. Mr. M. Candelori, UNCCD
11. Ms. J. Sheltinga, UNCCD
12. Mr. J. Frings-Naberschulte, UNCCD

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